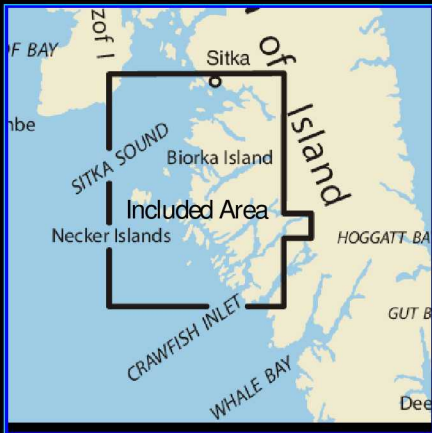


BookletChartTM

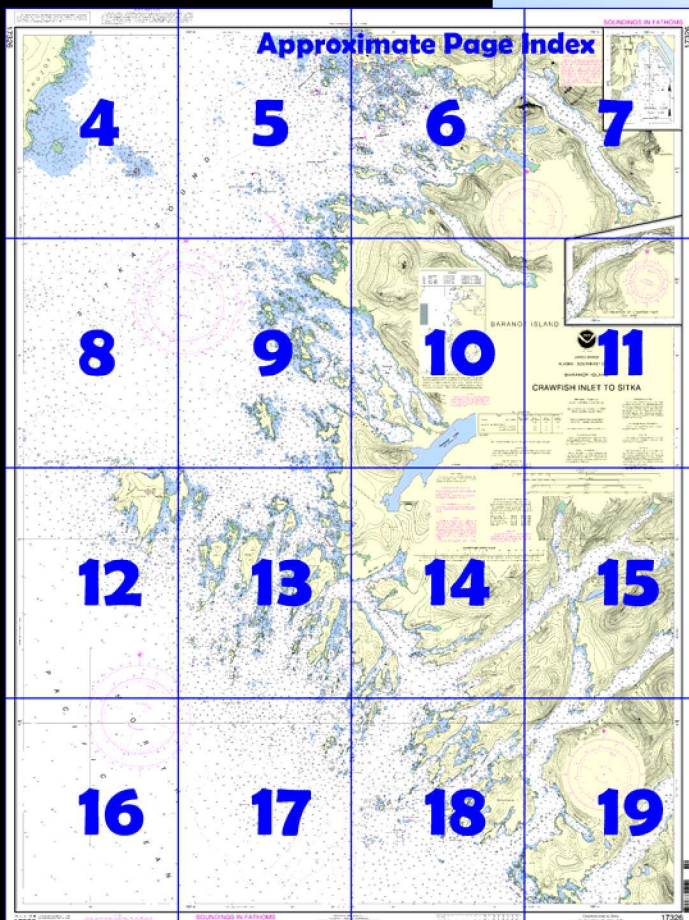
Crawfish Inlet to Sitka

(NOAA Chart 17326)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 12 excerpts]

(51) **Crawfish Inlets**, with entrances 6.5 to 11.5 miles NW of North Cape (56°36'N., 135°08'W.), consist of two principal arms connected about 5 miles inland by Cedar Pass.

(52) **Walker Channel** is the SE entrance to Crawfish Inlet, and **Aspid Cape**, low and wooded, forms the SE point at the entrance.

(54) **Rakof Islands** are a group of wooded islands between Walker Channel and the entrance to West Crawfish Inlet. **Beauchamp**

Island, the largest island of the group, forms the NW side of Walker Channel. **Scow Island**, the SW island of the group, is W of Beauchamp Island.

(55) **Scow Bay** indents the W shore of Beauchamp Island and is much used by local fishermen as an anchorage.

(56) **Middle Channel** is a passage leading to Crawfish Inlet from the sea, midway between Walker Channel and West Crawfish Inlet.

(59) **Crawfish Inlet** is deep and clear except for a rock that uncovers 3 feet in midchannel, about 3.5 miles from its junction with Walker Channel, Middle Channel, and Cedar Pass.

(60) **Cedar Pass**, connecting Crawfish Inlet with West Crawfish Inlet, is suitable only for small craft. **Lodge Island** is the large island that forms the W side of Cedar Pass.

(61) **West Crawfish Inlet** extends NE for about 8 miles where it divides into two arms. **Shamrock Bay** leads E from a point near the head of the inlet.

(62) **Necker Islands** are a group of low, wooded islands that extend NW from the entrance to West Crawfish Inlet.

(64) **Rachek Island** is the fairly large wooded island at the S end of the Necker Island group.

(65) **North Rock** is an isolated black rock, block-shaped, and awash in a heavy sea, 1.4 miles W of Rachek Island.

(67) **Windy Passage** is the S approach to Hot Springs Bay from West Crawfish Inlet.

(69) **Sevenfathom Bay**, 0.7 mile N of President Bay, affords better anchorage than President Bay.

(70) **Big Bay**, at the NW end of Windy Passage, is narrow at the entrance, with greatly increased width inside.

(71) **Dorothy Narrows**, between Windy Passage and Hot Springs Bay, has 1¼ fathoms of water at lowest tides.

(80) **Herring Bay** indents Elovoi Island. The approach W of Kirbas Island is impassable. In entering by the approach E of **Kirbas Island**, pass W of a bare 20-foot rock off the E point of the entrance and follow midchannel.

(81) **Biorka Island** is the most westerly and largest of the Necker group. **Point Woodhouse**, the S point of the island, is moderately high and wooded. Rocks and small islands are close to the point. Three of the small islands are named **Kaiuchali Island**, **Terbilon Island**, and **Impassable Island**.

(82) **Little Biorka Island** is NW and close to Biorka Island with a narrow passage between.

(83) **Vasilief Rock**, awash at high water, is about 1 mile S of Point Woodhouse.

(86) **Biorka Channel**, SE of Biorka Island, furnishes a short route into Sitka Sound from the SW.

(87) **Gunboat Rock**, about 1.2 miles NE of Vasilief Rock, has two pinnacles and looks like a gunboat when seen from certain directions.

(88) **Symonds Bay** is the E cove indenting the N side of Biorka Island, and is sometimes a convenient anchorage for small vessels deterred from entering the sound by thick weather. **Entrance Islet** is N of and close to the W point of the entrance.

(89) **Hanus Islet** is N of and close to the E point of the entrance.

(92) **Biorka Reef** is 1.2 miles 283° from the southernmost point of Little Biorka Island.

(93) **Hot Springs Bay** (56°50'N., 135°23'W.) is between Elovoi Island and Baranof Island. **Torsar Island** marks the NW point of the entrance to the bay. **Fragrant Island** is the large island SE of Torsar Island. **Kolosh Island** is the large island on the N side of the bay.

(102) **Vitskari Island**, about 10 miles E of Cape Edgecumbe, is a bare rock about 20 feet high. It is marked by **Vitskari Island Light** (57°00'00"N., 135°32'44"W.).

(103) **Vitskari Rocks** are a group of bare rocks and rocks awash NW of Vitskari Island.

(107) The entrance to **Kanga Bay** is about 1.9 miles E of Peisar Island, and the inner bay has depths of 10 to 21 fathoms.

(109) **Islet Passage**, in which depths of 11 to 29 fathoms are found, leads from Kanga Bay to Redoubt Bay. **Fankuda Islet** is at the N end of the passage. **Kita Island** is the outermost of the larger islands of the group off **Povorotni Point** (56°57.2'N., 135°24.0'W.), which is low and wooded.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

NOTE B

SITKA HARBOR

All aids, dangers, cable areas and hydrography removed from this area use chart 17327.

Corrected through NM Nov. 24/07

Corrected through LNM Nov. 13/07

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 56° 52'

North American Datum of 1983

(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)

AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOTE C

During the recent survey of Kanga Bay and the area northwest of Kanga Bay, many uncharted rocks were located within the 10 fm contour. Not all of these rocks are shown on this chart.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972

The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 4° from the normal variation have been observed on Obsechki Island.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution. Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◦ (Approximate location)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.322" southward and 6.357" westward to agree with this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Althorp Peak, AK

KZZ-86

162.425 Mhz

Mt. Robert Barron, AK

KZZ-87

162.450 Mhz

Mt. McArthur, AK

KZZ-95

162.525 Mhz

Cape Fanshaw, AK

KZZ-88

162.425 Mhz

Sitka, AK

WXJ-80

162.550 Mhz

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Symonds Bay	(56°51' N/135°31' W)	9.8	9.0	1.4
Sitka	(57°03' N/135°20' W)	9.9	9.2	1.5

Dashes (- -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.
(Nov 2007)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

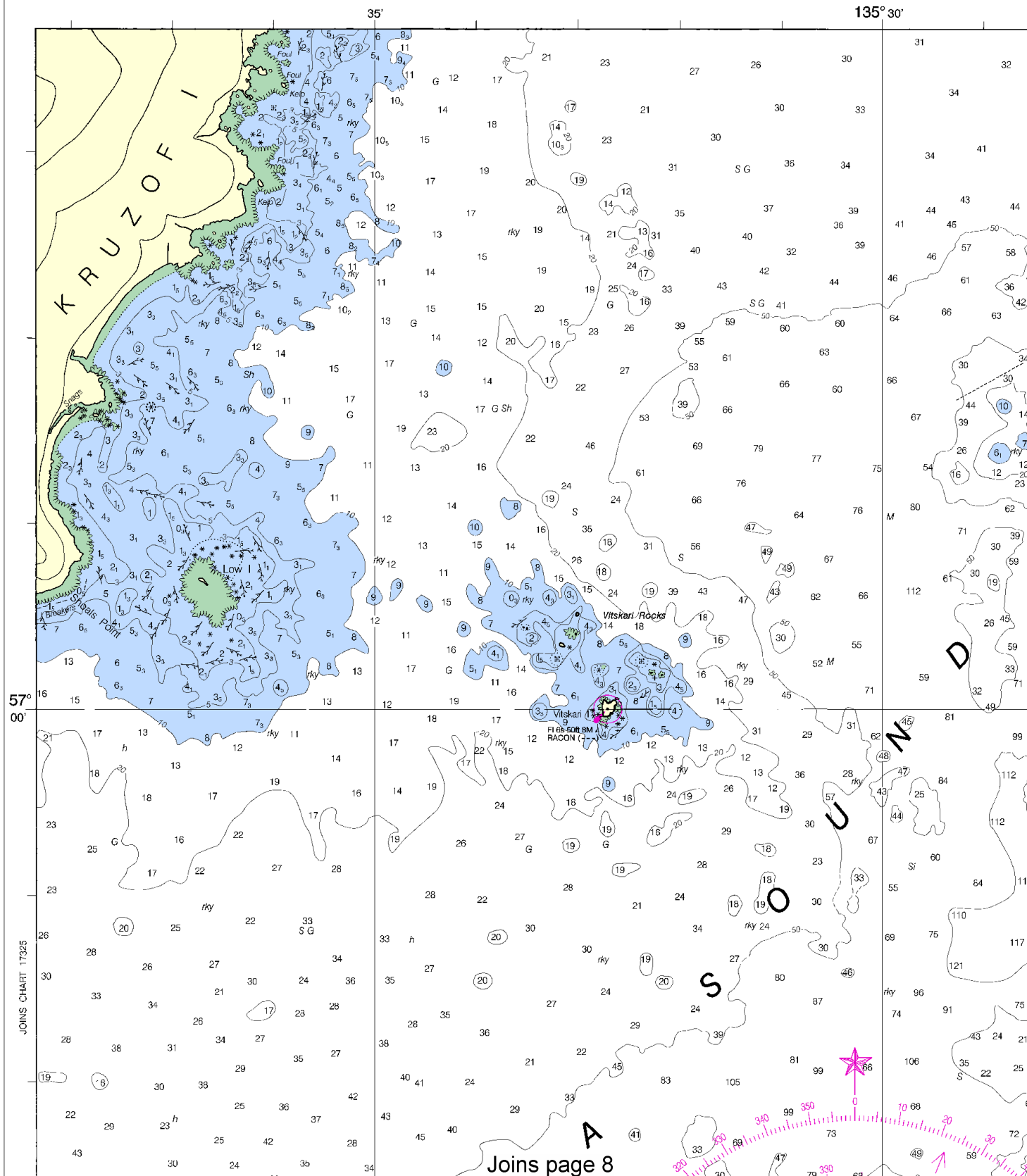
CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

17326

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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4



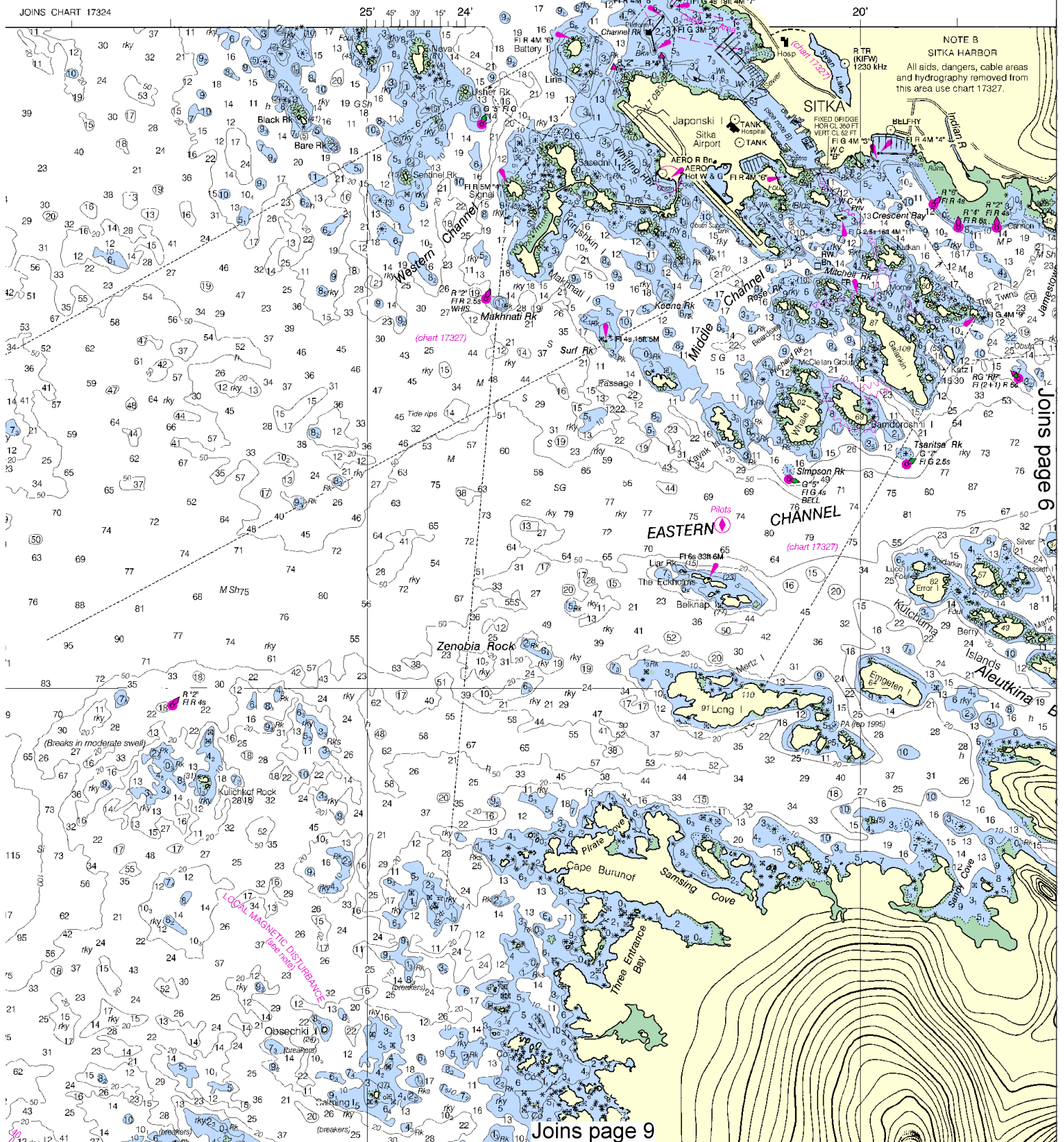
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

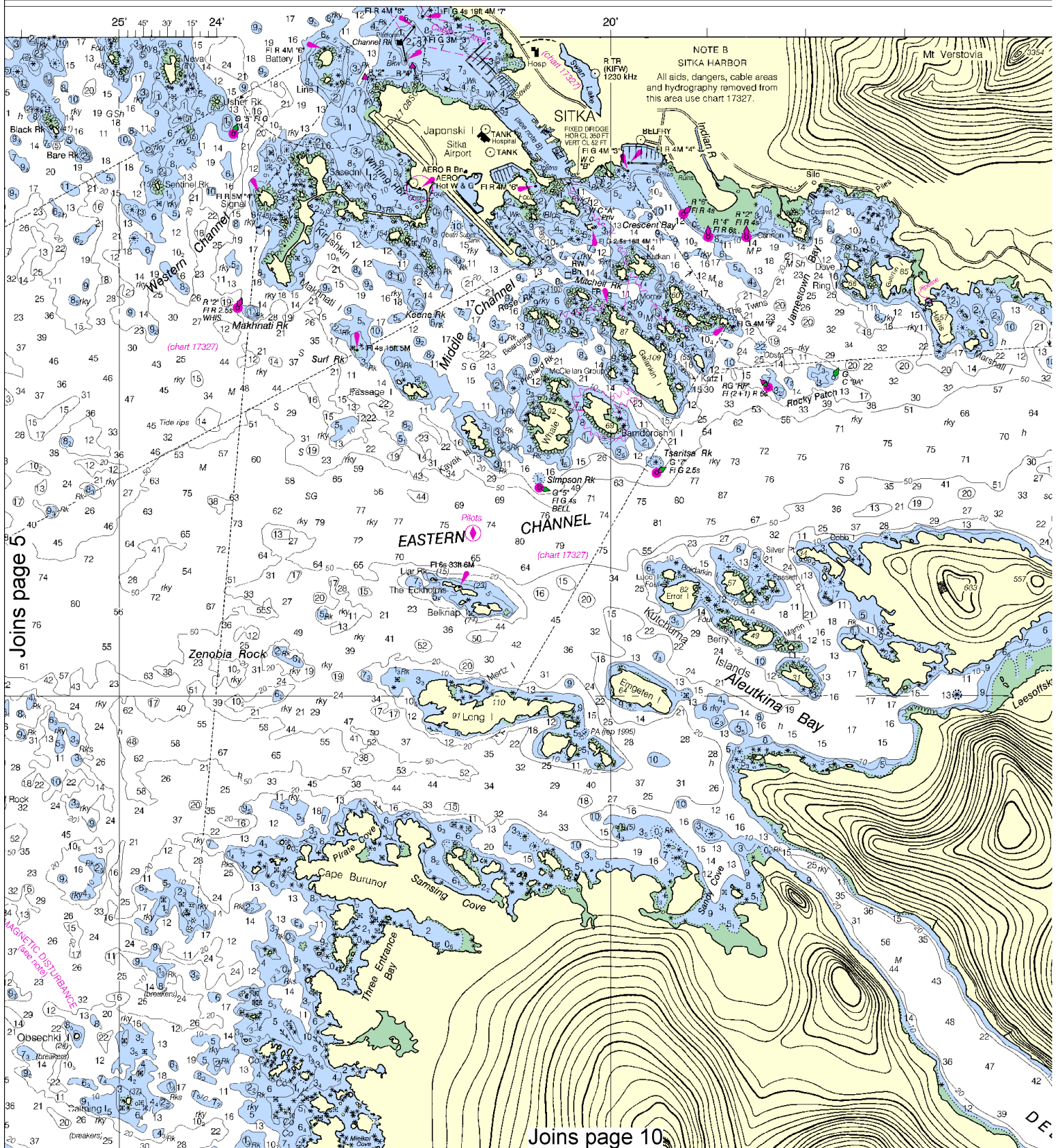
See Note on page 5.



JOINS CHART 17324



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

6



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000

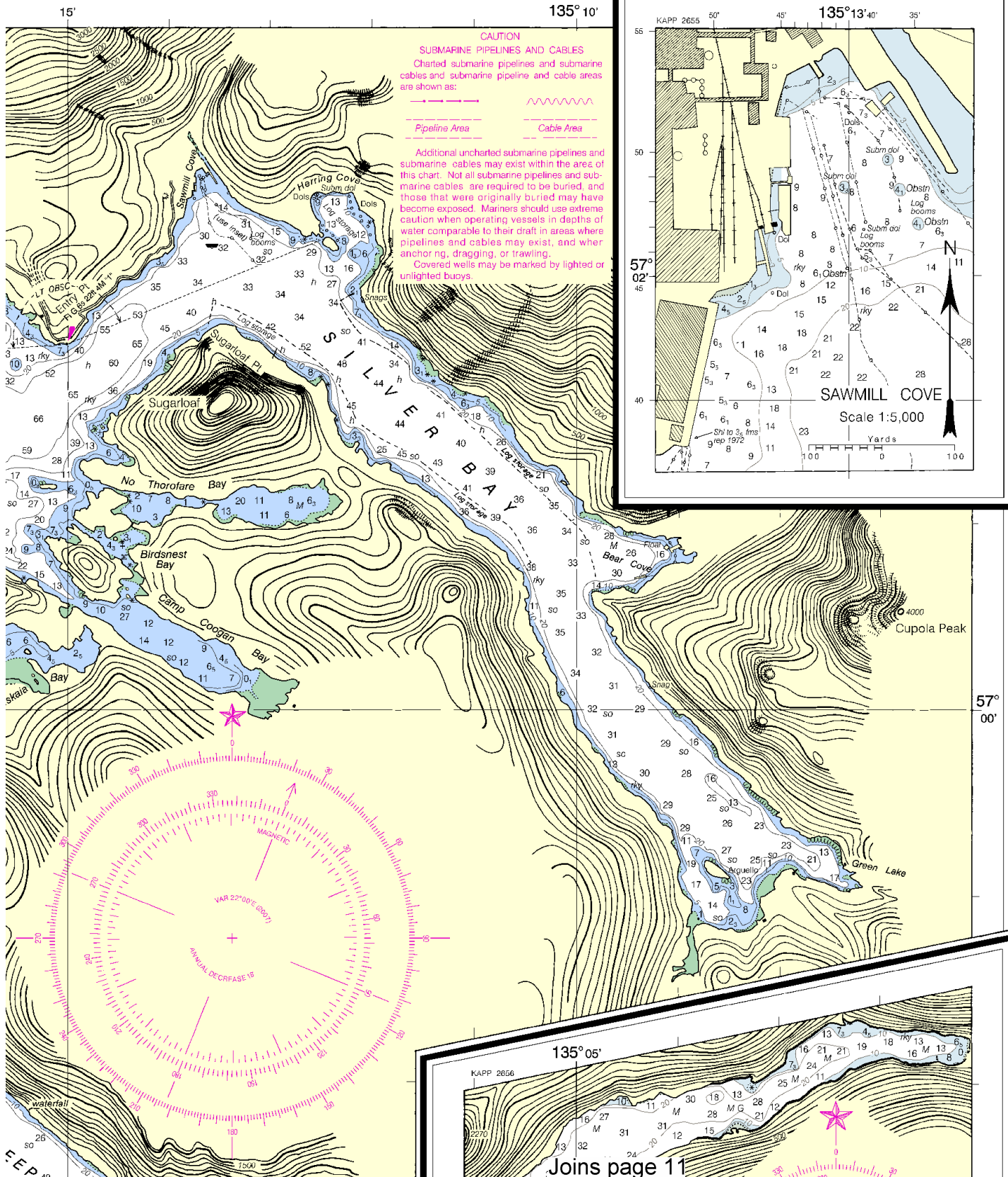
See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

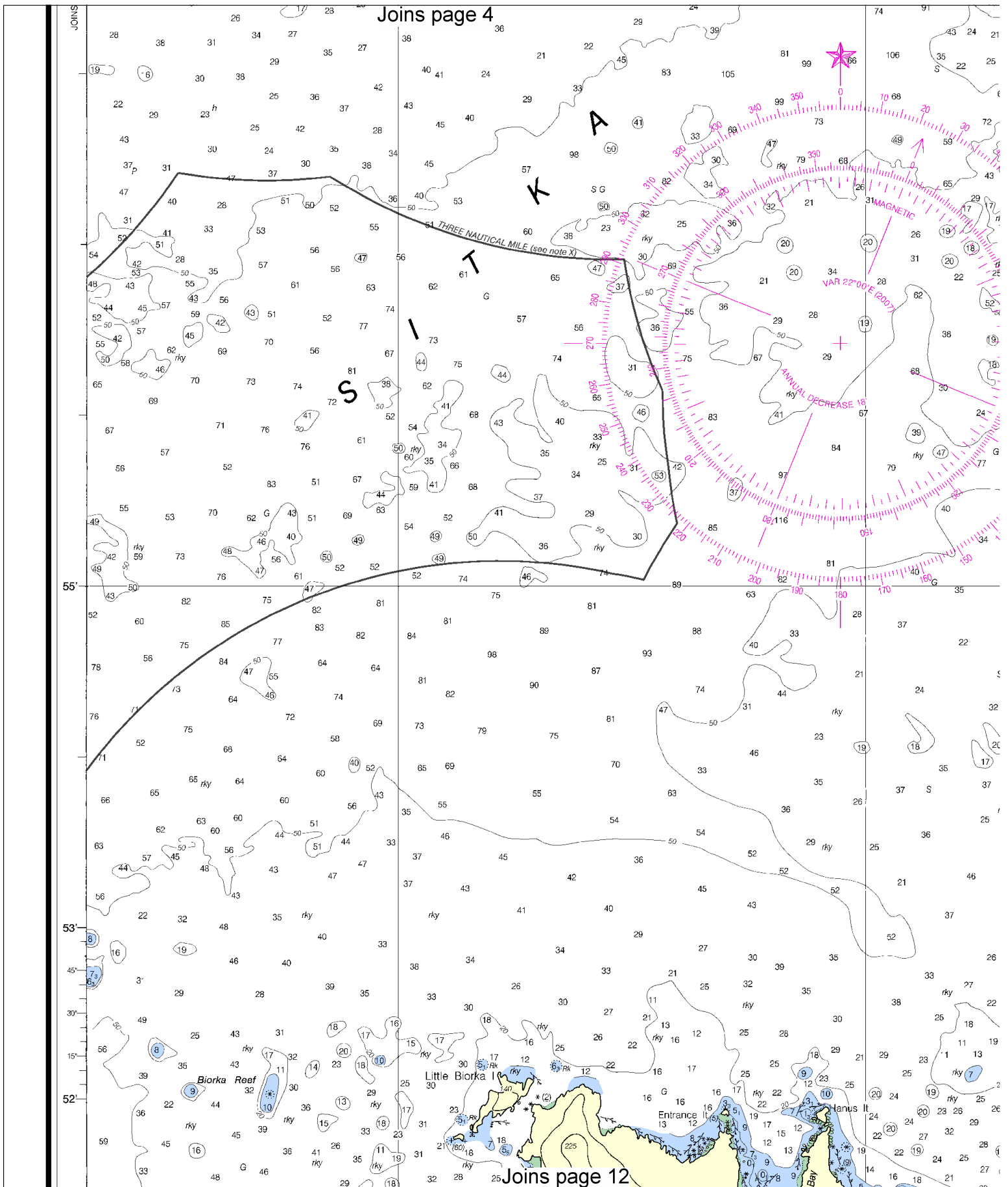
17326



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

7

Joins page 4



8



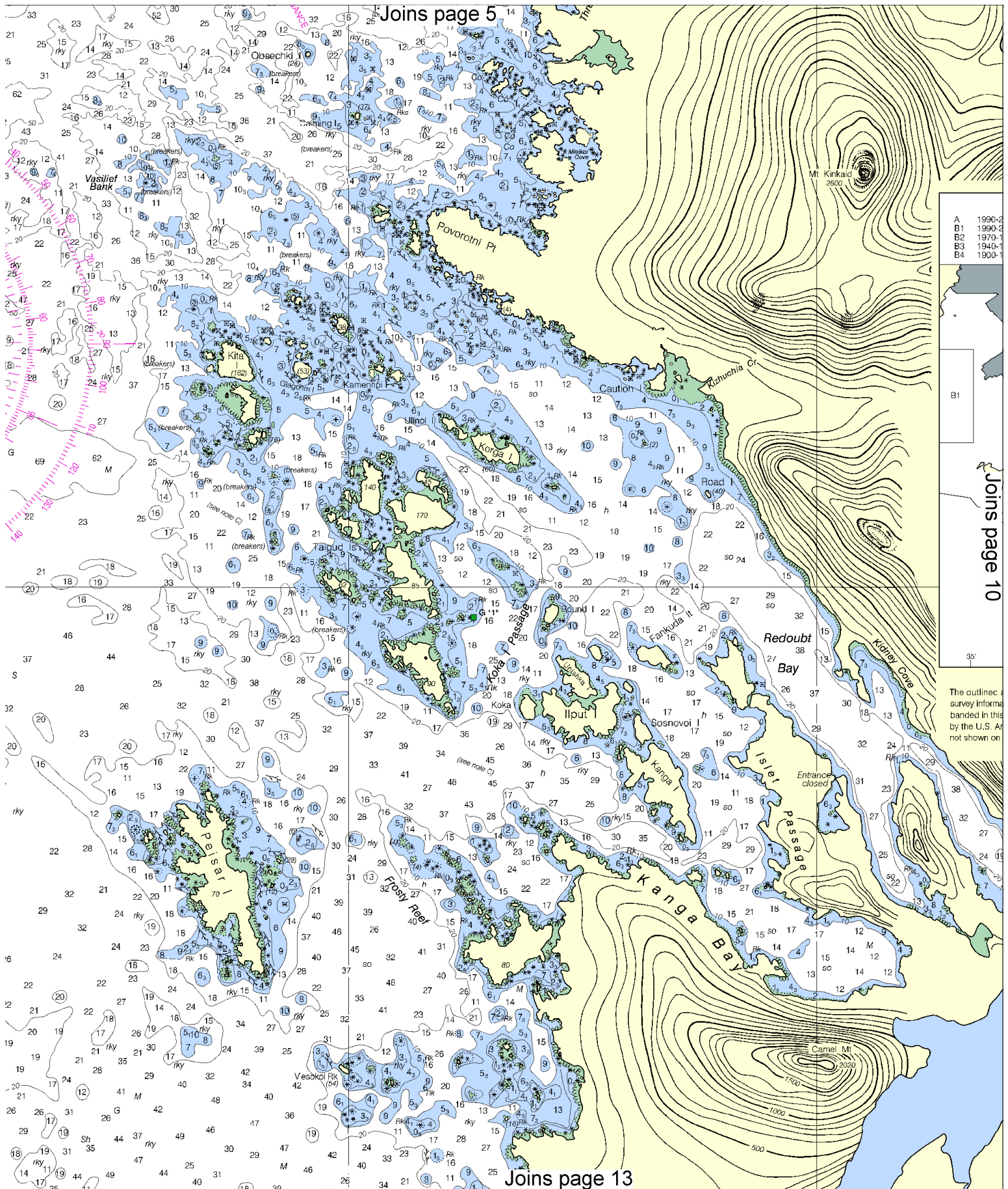
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



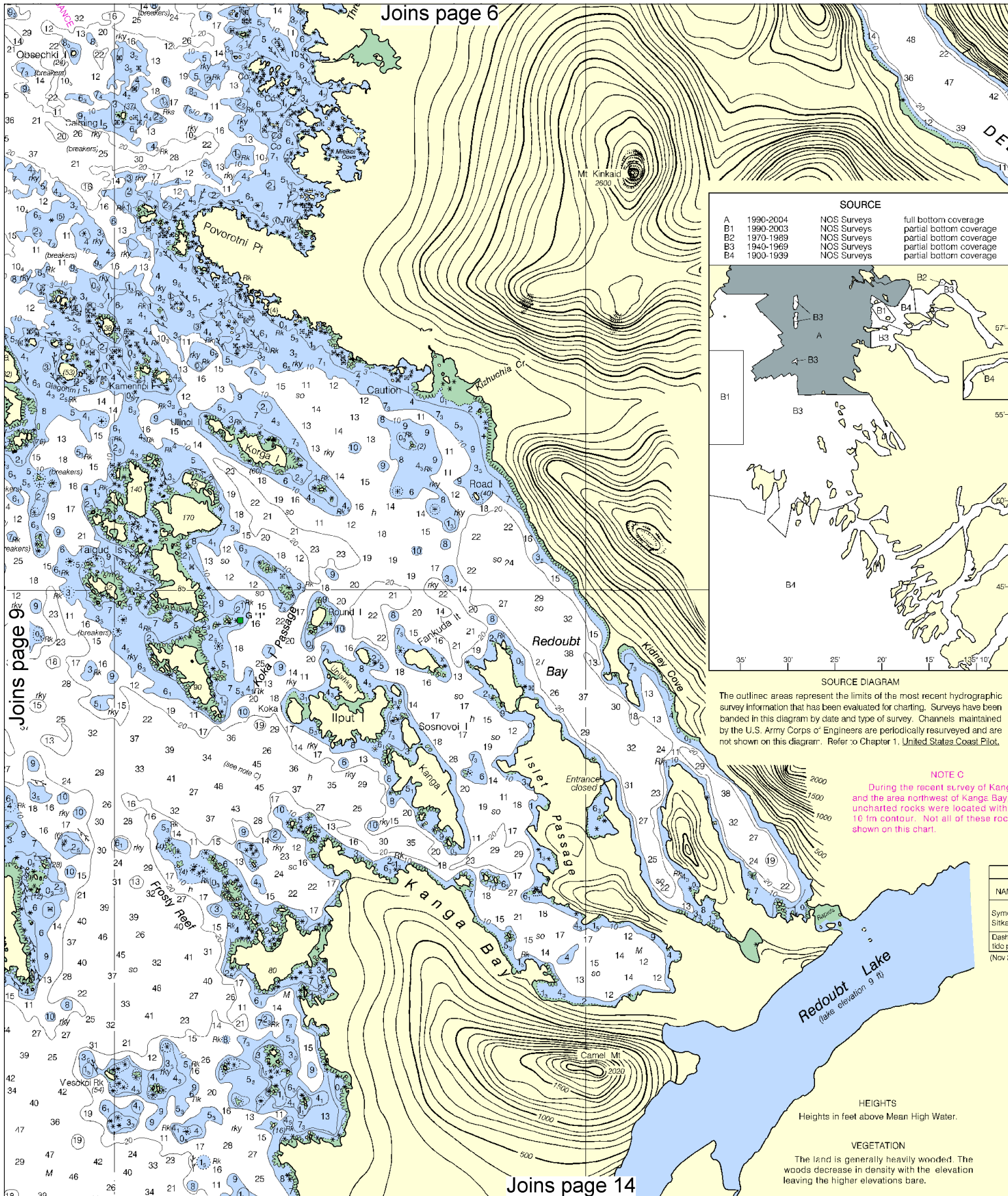
Joins page 5



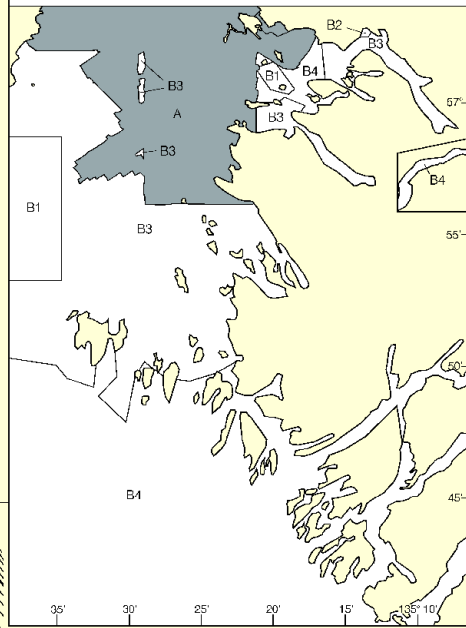
Joins page 10

Joins page 13

Joins page 6



SOURCE		
A	1990-2004	NOS Surveys full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2003	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage



SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outline areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NOTE C
During the recent survey of Kanga and the area northwest of Kanga Bay, uncharted rocks were located within 10 fm contour. Not all of these rocks shown on this chart.

NAD
Symm
Sitka
Dash
Lido
(Nov 7)

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

VEGETATION
The land is generally heavily wooded. The woods decrease in density with the elevation leaving the higher elevations bare.

10

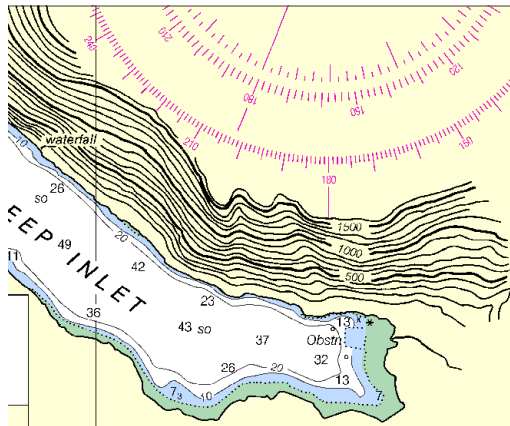


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

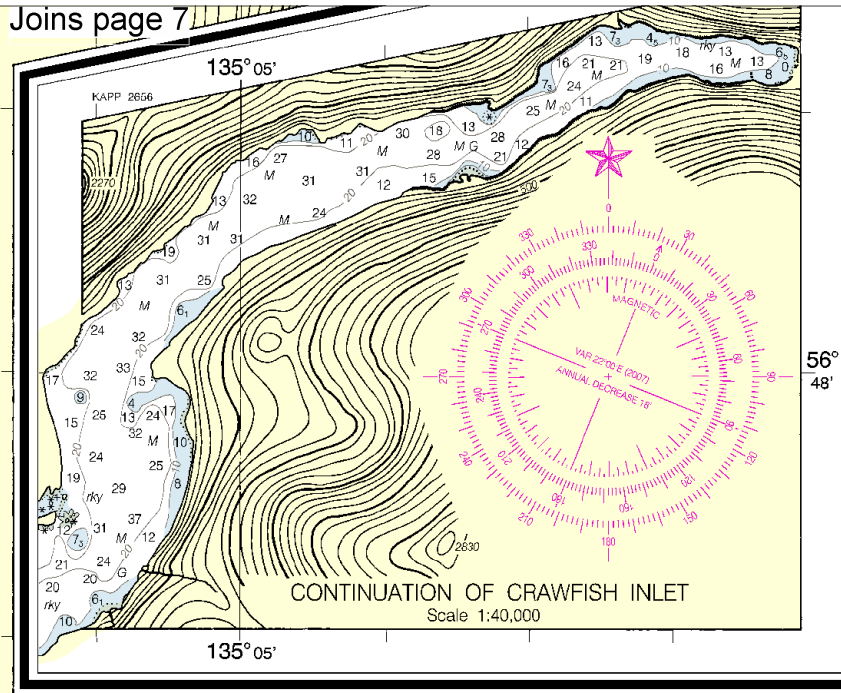




NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

BARANOF ISLAND



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

BARANOF ISLAND

CRAWFISH INLET TO SITKA

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TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
monds Bay	(66°51'N/135°31'W)	9.8	9.0	1.4
Ika	(57°03'N/135°20'W)	9.9	9.2	1.5

Notes: (---) located in datum column indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 56° 52'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

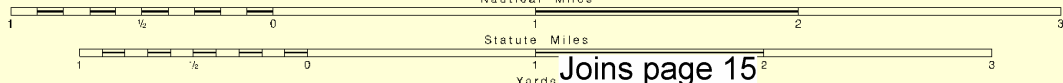
RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles



HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.322' southward and 6.357' westward to agree with this chart.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution. Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

Joins page 15

Joins page 8

Joins page 16

CONTINUED ON CHART 17320

THREE NAUTICAL MILE (see note 1)

12

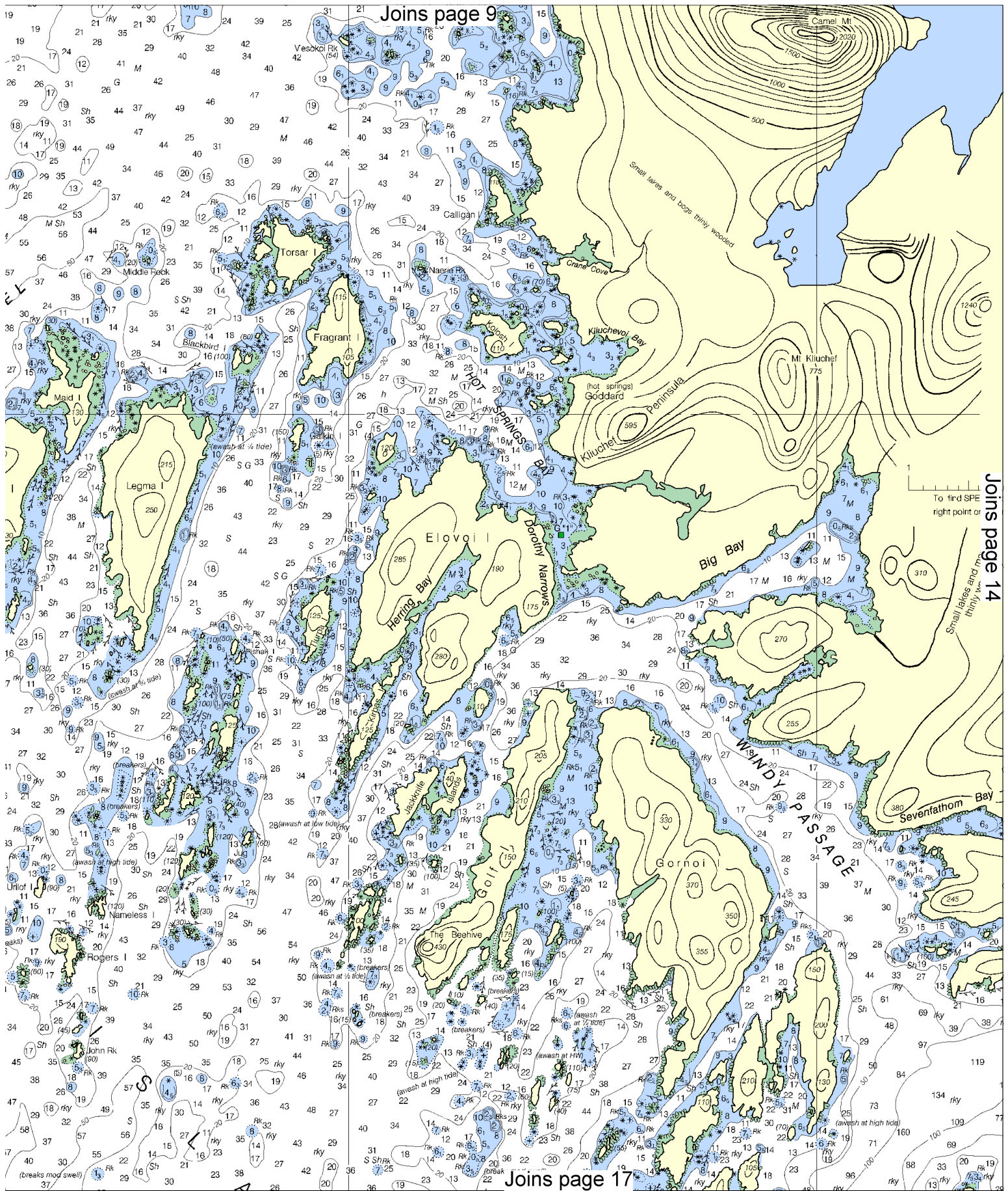


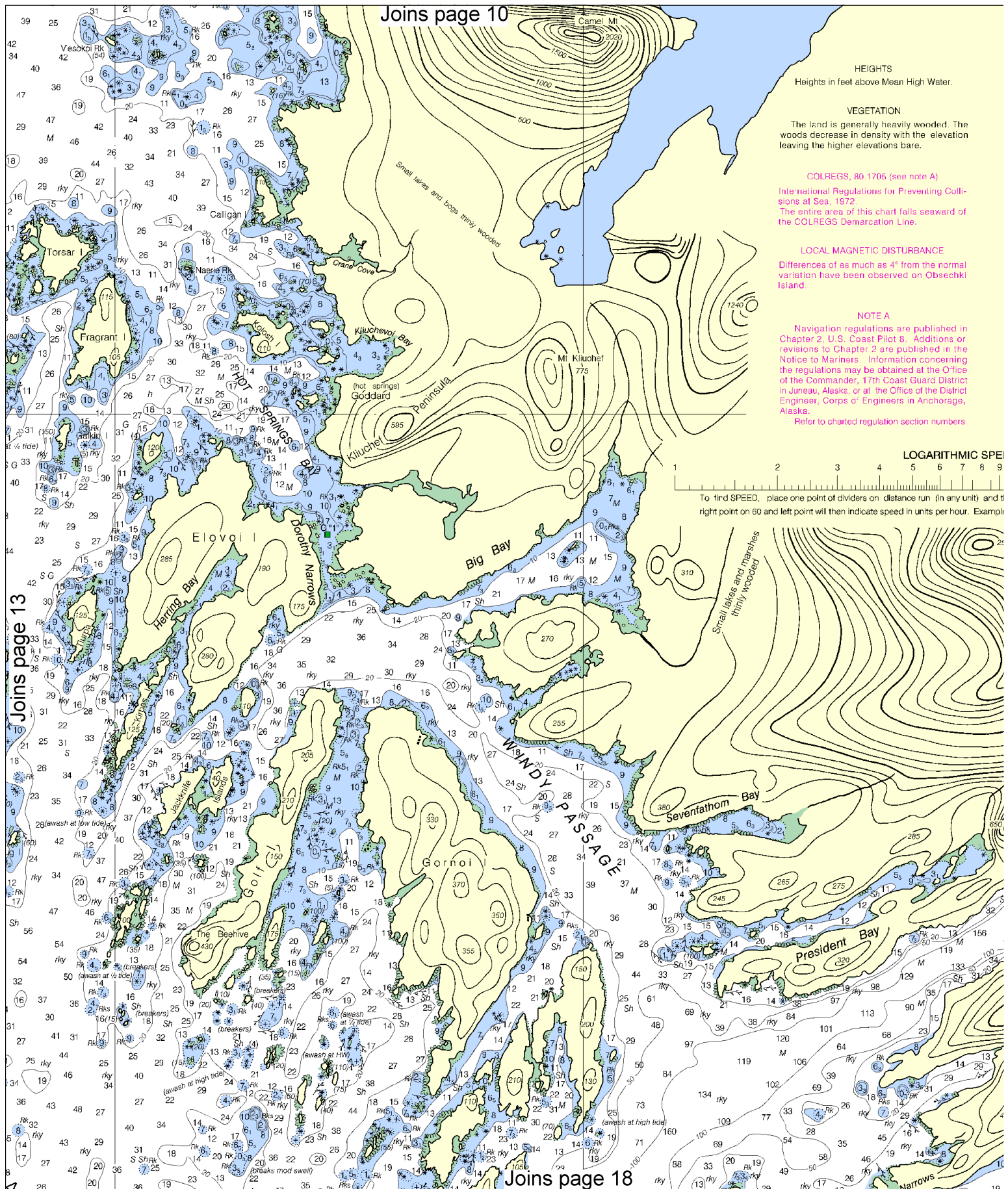
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







Joins page 10

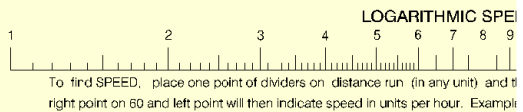
HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

VEGETATION
The land is generally heavily wooded. The woods decrease in density with the elevation leaving the higher elevations bare.

COLREGS, 80 1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Differences of as much as 4° from the normal variation have been observed on Obseck Island.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

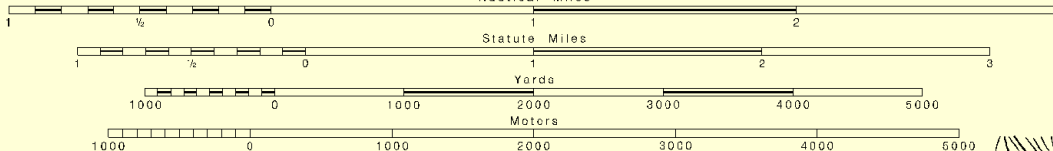
14



AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for
 supplemental information concerning aids to
 navigation.

SCALE 1:40,000
 Nautical Miles



NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

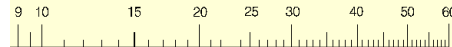
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed
 below provide continuous weather broadcasts.
 The reception range is typically 20 to 40
 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be
 as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at
 high elevations.

Althorp Peak, AK	KZZ-86	162.425 MHz
Mt. Robert Barron, AK	KZZ-87	162.450 MHz
Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-88	162.425 MHz
Sitka, AK	WXJ-90	162.550 MHz

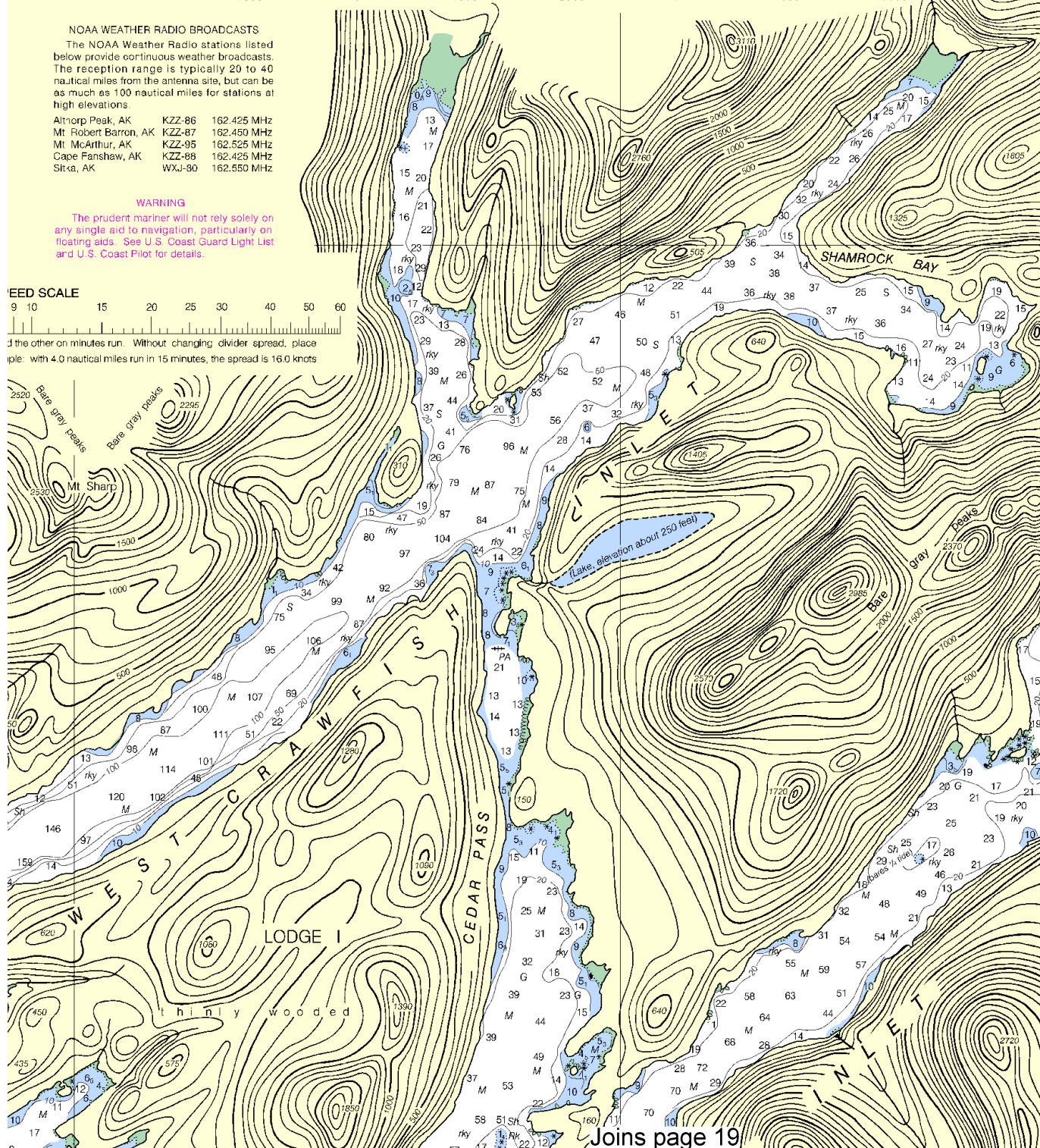
WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on
 any single aid to navigation, particularly on
 floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List
 and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

TIDE SCALE

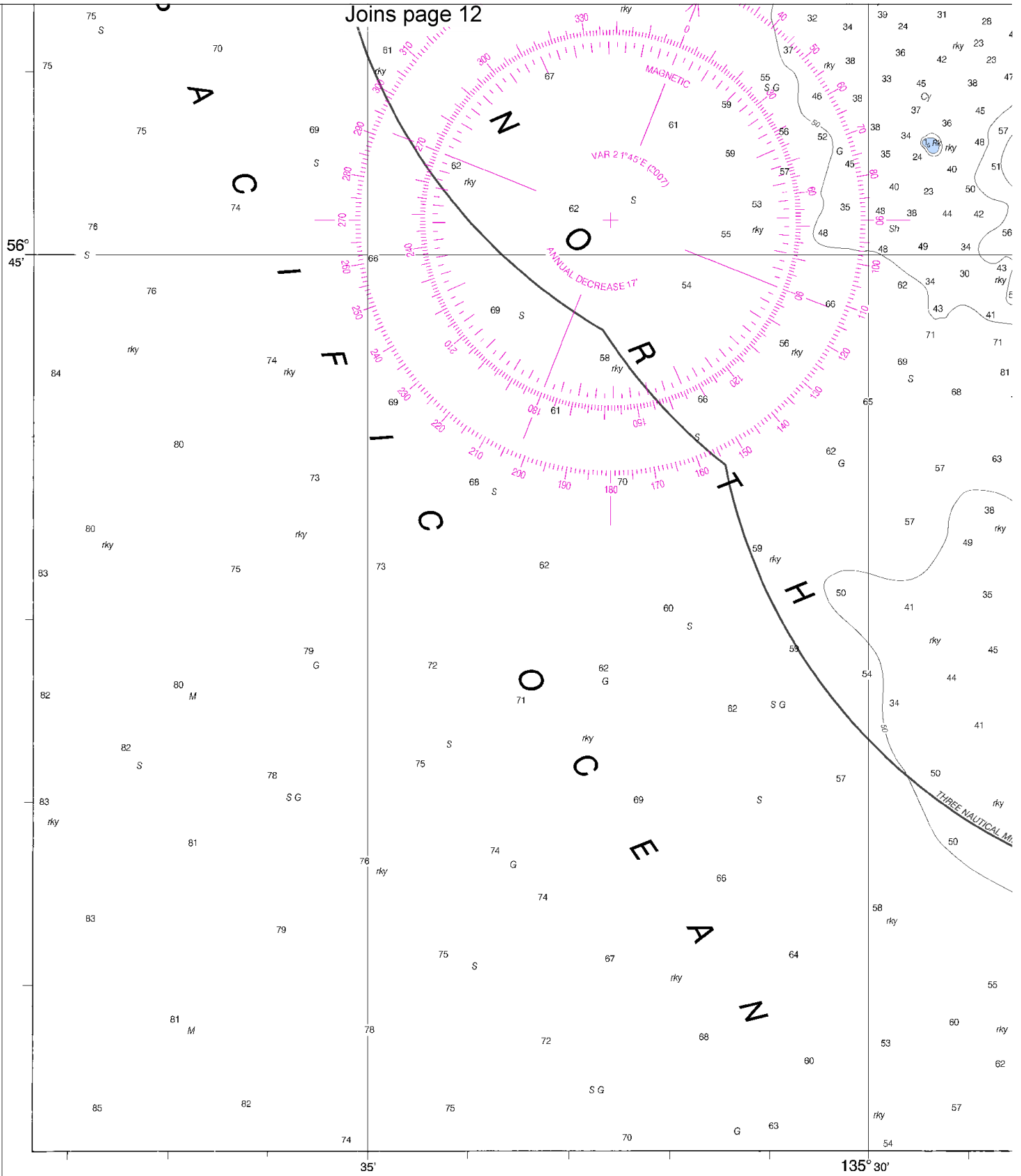


For the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place
 tip: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the spread is 16.0 knots



Joins page 19

Joins page 12



16th Ed., Nov./07 ■ Corrected through NM Nov. 24/07
Corrected through LNM Nov. 13/07

17326

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUND
(FATHOM)

16

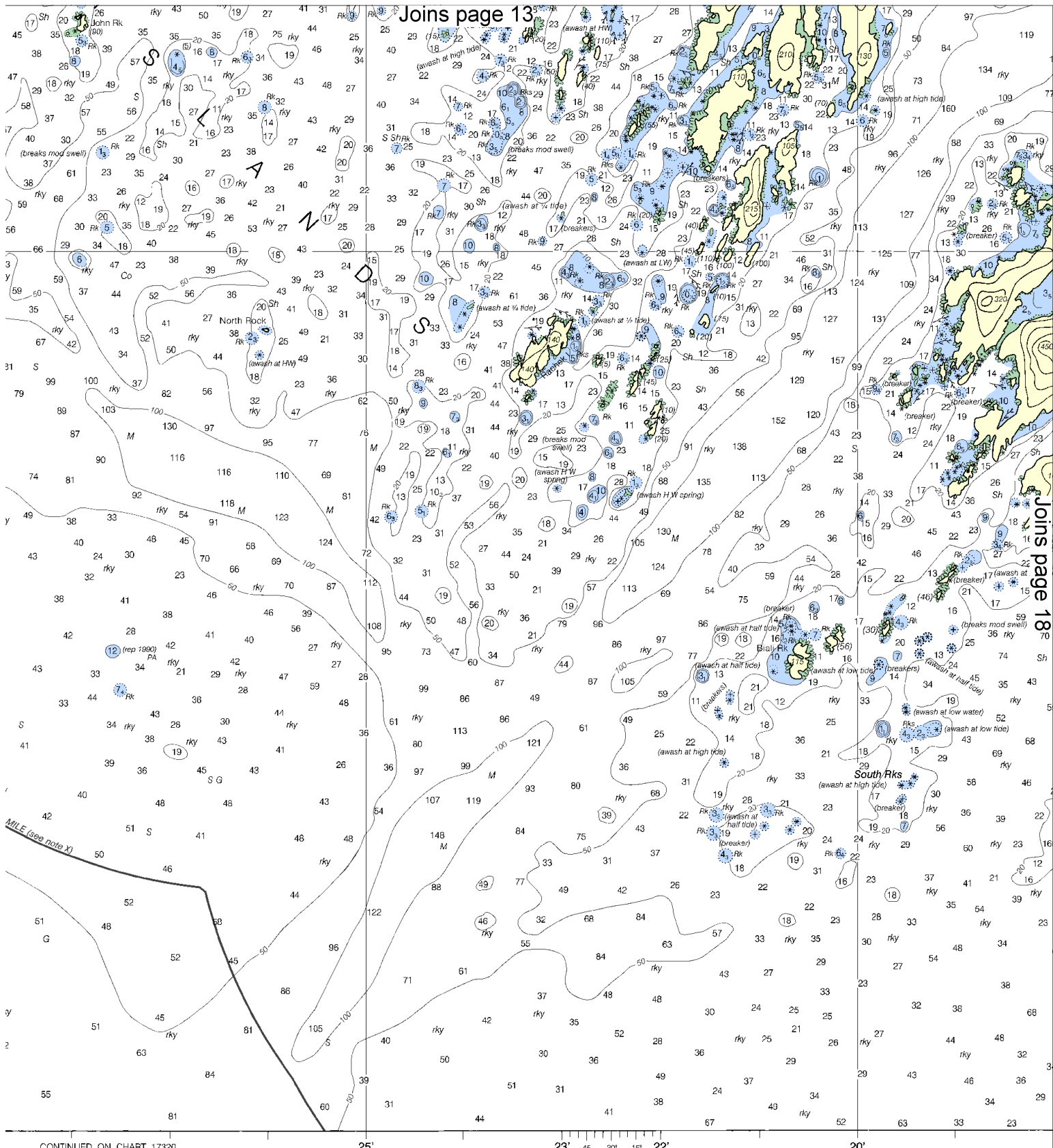


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

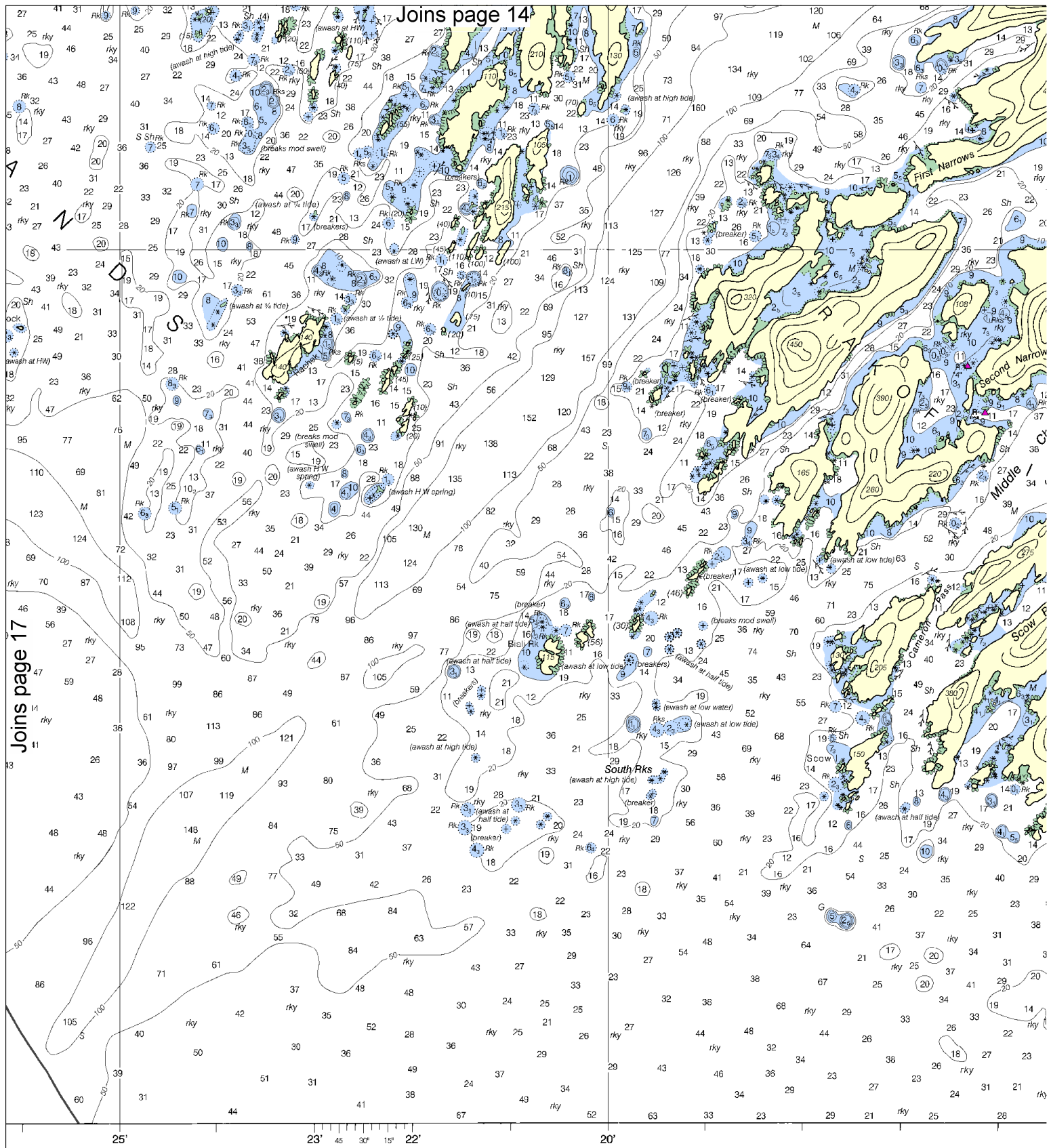
See Note on page 5.





INGS IN FATHOMS
IMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



MS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
FFFT	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

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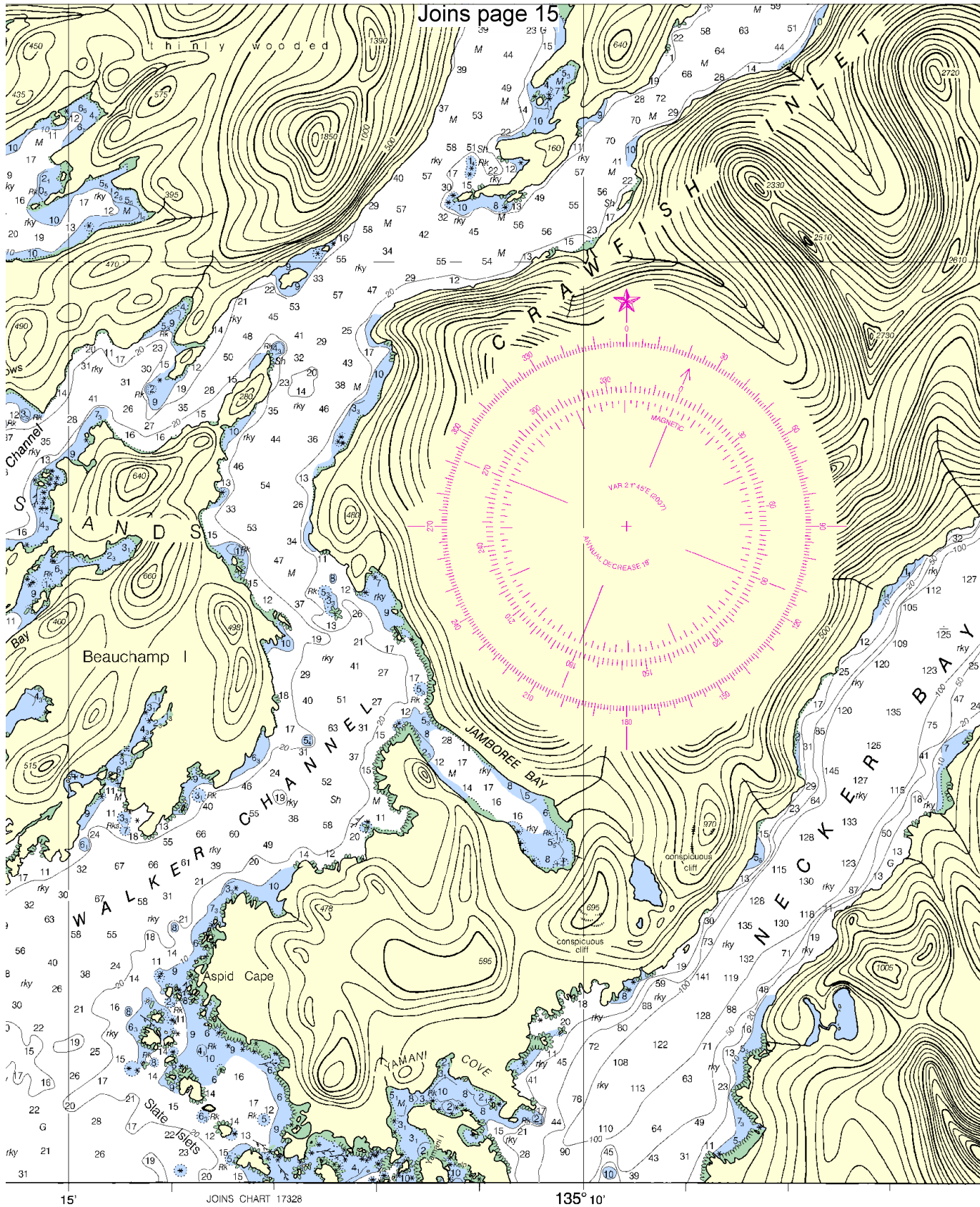


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





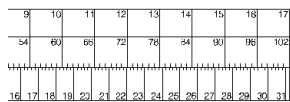
JOINS CHART 17326



ED. NO. 16



NSN 7642014011400
NCA REFERENCE NO. 17BHA17326



Crawfish Inlet to Sitka
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS AND FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

17326

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EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.